A POLICY MAN'S STORY TESTIMONY AGAINST BYRNES.

FRUITLESS APPEALS TO THE SUPERIN. TENDENT TO STOP GAMBLING.

THE PLACES POINTED OUT TO HIM KEPT RUN NING IN FULL BLAST-HOW CAPTAIN WESTER-

The witness also had made a personal complaint to the Superintendent, in an attempt to collect matey from a policy backer, and Mr. Byrnes had sent detectives to try to get evidence against

East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. police station. sho was tried in March before the Commisrelt and his ward men protected the policy men, the witness said, and the policy shops in the predact were still running. In proof of the

The report that Captain Schmittberger had regived large sums of money from the steamship
ompanies when he was in command of the
Stamboat Squad was again referred to when
Yernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard
Yernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard
Line, was called as a witness, but Mr. Brown
line, was called as a witness, but Mr. Brown
of Schmittberger. He said that the policeman
of Schmittberger. He said that the policeman
stalled at the company's wharf received \$10 a
week for extra work, and that Schmittberger had
week for extra work, and that Schmittberger had
week that such payments should be stopped. sealed at the Company of the Schmittberger had seek for extra work, and that Schmittberger had seek for extra work, and that Schmittberger had seek for extra work, and that he peculiar influence getted by "Silver Dollar" Smith, the Tammany bechman in the district east of the Bowery, us given before the committee in the afterment. Lieber Freeman, a resident of the district, declared that Smith had received gatemoney for permitting persons to visit prisoners in the jail of the Essex Market Police Court, and that he also had used methods of intimidation to compel the relatives of one prisoner to pay the sum of \$200.

The committee's investigation of the Police Peartment will be continued to-day.

The committee's investigation of the Police Department will be continued to-day.

HOW HE CAUGHT BYRNES.

MAJEWSKY BET THAT THE POLICY SHOPS WOULDN'T BE CLOSED.

CERS - STAGGERING BLOWS FOR CAPTAIN WESTERVELT AND

much as they could do to keep the big crowd that mrnged the corridors from pressing into the face. It was a day of startling disclosures, and they began with the testimony of the very first sittess who was called, as he unmasked a policeman Corcoran by name, fit to outrank even Police-man Ambrose Hussey, formerly of the Twelfth Prednet, for, while Hussey threatened to kill only

seed the committee's witnesses. Corcorat threat-end to kill two. It was after 1 o'clock before the seek of the day began, and then and throughout the session, before adjournment, the only memlers of the committee who were present were Nesses Lexon, Pound and Bradley.
The first witness was Samuel Kaufmann, and lis examination was begun by Mr. Moss, Mr. Goff an having arrived. Kaufmann testified that he lved at No. 47 East One-hundred-and-nineteenth-M. and said that he had been in court the pre-tious day, and had heard the examination of Po-Reman John Corcoran, of the Thirty-fifth-st. stahe went with Corcoran (although he didn't know

to and got on the same car with him unnoticed. CORCORAN'S MURDEROUS THREAT. Q-Who was with him? A .- Another officer was

Q-What did you hear Corcoran say? A .- He what did you hear Corcoran say? A.—He said: Twil kill those two witnesses dead as a door-sail; I will kill those two witnesses dead as a door-sail; I will lay for them some night."

G-What two witnesses? A.—The two witnesses who testified against him here yesterday.

G-What did the other policeman say? A.—He said him he had better talk in a lower tone.

Patrick Keny testified in a rich and mellimous Tipperary brouge that outrivalled that "Uncle Dan" Bradley himself, and Pat's

"Uncle Dan" Bradley himself, and Pat's was indeed a doleful one, for he made appear that Policeman Truro or Schroeder-he

called him both names-of the East Eighty-fifth-st.



PATRICK KELLY.

ation had actually committed highway robbers of stealing 30 cents from the witness while he was too in his own doorway, at No. 1,677 Third-ave., its tests ago last Sunday. serious as the charge was, Pat's description

robbery was decidedly humorous. ROBBED BY A POLICEMAN. was a tin wedding there." said he, "and as I was up the night before and couldn't sleep, I test down to the front door and fell asleep on the set down to the front door and fell asleep on the sea. This policeman—I have given you the near-stamp I can at his name—wakened me up, and when I opened my eyes I found his hand in pocket, and the 50 cents that I had there gone become of paper in which it had been wrapped bying on the sidewalk. I ran after him to sea, and charged him with stealing the sea, and he said: If you say I took your 10 track your put. and he said: 'If you say I took your to

amid mor laughter; "so I came away and reported him at the station house, and the sergeant at the desk told me to call next evening at 5 o'clock. I didn't call, because I was tired out all the next day, looking for work. I was again resting on the steps of my home, when two policemen, one of them named Barry, rushed at me and told me to ret out of there, and I said I had a right to be Then Barry rushed at me and, calling me

too, because I still persisted in saying that Truro, or whatever his name is, had taken my 50 cents. Then I started for the station-house in Eighty-

Kelly didn't seem to think it was a laughing mat-

agent of the Cunard Steamship Company for fourteen years, and is still acting in that capacity, was next called to the stand. Mr. Goff had arrived by this time, and so Mr. Moss took his seat and the inquisitor-in-chief took Mr. Brown in

"and therefore I do not wish to detain you long. I will ask you merely if your company has paid the police for any services rendered by them to the company?

VERNON H. BROWN PAID.

"Yes, sir." was the reply; "the only payment that has ever been made was \$10 a week to the om for a great many years.

Q.—Have you entered these various police payments upon the books of the company? A.—No special entry has been made; it has been charged to our regular labor account.

O.—Tell me account.



examination."

John H. Lemmon, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, who lives at No. 182 East One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st., told an interesting story of his experience at the French ball in the Madison Square Garden on February 5, to witness which he had to pay \$6. He said that there were which he had to pay \$6. He said that there were about 6.000 people present, and the papers next day said that the ball was not quite up to the standard of hadness, although one of them described it as nothing but "a Bacchanadian debauen". He saw Captain Schmittberger, Inspector McAvoy, Superin-tendent Byrnes and about twenty policemen there. He saw Mr. Byrnes in the gallery, looking on at all

POLICE NEVER RAISED A FINGER. The witness described how drunken women partly

places around the floor.

Q. Did the Superintendent see this? A. He couldn't help seeing it, because he was looking down from the balustrade at it all.

William H. Jamouneau, president of the Alvin

Manufacturing Company, who lives in Reservice, N. J., came upon the stand and testified as to the amount of money he had to pay a detective to get uck stolen goods. "One of my employes," said he, "stole about \$1.250

of stuff in 1891, and some time after making a com-plaint to Police Headquarters we received informa-tion from Detective O'Connor that the property had been located with various pawnbrokers here and in

Brooklyn."

Q.—Was anything said by the detective about paying the pawnbrokers to get the goods? A.—Yes, Instectives O'Connor and Slawson said it would be the castest way to get the things. According to the schedule O'Connor showed me it proved that \$170 bad been loaned on the things, and at his request I paid him that money and got the goods. Then he told me that he had rendered me such valuable service that he ought to get something.

SWINDLED BY A DETECTIVE.

Q.-Was any sum mentioned? A.-No; he said he

Q.—Was any sum mentioned? A.—No; he said he would leave it to myself, and I suggested \$50, and he said he didn't think that was treating him very liberally, so I gave him \$100.

Q.—In a check? A.—No, sir, in hills.
Chairman So it cost you \$270 to get back about \$1,200 worth? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did he say-to you about the pawnbrokers? A.—He declared to me that there were some of them from whom they could get back stolen goods without paying anything, while with others it was different.

Q.—You mean that he practically admitted that the Police Department and evidence that certain

Q. toll mean that he practically admitted that the Police Department had evidence that certain pawnbrokers were criminals? A.—Yes, sir, Q.—Did you see whether O'Connor paid over that \$170 to the pawnbrokers?

Sine to the pawnbrokers?

Senator Bradley broke in with the remark before the witness could reply, "Oh, you may be certain he never paid over a cent of it." (Laughter.)

Vincent Majewsky was the person who testified next, and it may be said that in many respects he

is one of the most interesting characters who has appeared thus far. He is known among the policy men, concerning whose doings he came upon the stand to testify, as "Frenchy," and he in tura referred to Captain Westervelt as "the old man,"

and to Smith, his ward man, as "Smithy." BEARDED BYRNES HIMSELF.

Indeed Vincent had the daring "to run up against" "Smithy," and to vanquish him, and even to tackle a live police captain, surnamed Westervelt, and win his point. But he was eventually "frozen out," to use his own words, and then he decided that he would tell what he knew. He even made a bet with his secretary that Byrnes himsef would not close up policy shops, and he proved it by writing to Byrnes and giving him the situation of the shops, intendent of Police the policy shops continued still to flourish, and Majewsky went to his secretary, who was named Hardy, and said triumphantly that that I had there gone.

I that been wrapped it had been wrapped it had been wrapped it had been wrapped it had been him to him with stealing the nu say I took your 10 (Laughter). I was viewed would say "What! That's nothing!" when Mr. Goff expressed wonder that "Smithy," the ward man, and even Captain Westervelt himself, had been in his policy shop while the game was in full blast, reviewed "controlled" controlled to the moral disorganization which the beautiful of the state of the my nut would be cracked," continued Pat, havior of the members of this corrupt department

has brought about in the minds of many who no longer make a distinction between public virtue and

second-st, and Eighth-ave., where he remained a year and a half, and then went into the cigar busiout his interesting ventures by going into the policy

"Morton asked me," said the witness, "to pay rent

-Do all the policy writers understand that mover they are allowed to open in the precise to are protected by the police? A.—Why certify. There are seventeen or eighteen of the kers that I know, and they cach pay \$30 atth. It used to be only \$10.

—Who raised it? A.—I understand it was Captor of the wide. The working the prevery who raised the ante. Claughters I be up my place in One-hundred-and-fourth-st. last Vers. I went to a verse of the first of the witness of th

THOSE LETTERS TO DYRNES.

Mr. Goff then read the letters written at the request of thus pointy gambler one of the meanest forms of gambling to the Superintendent of Police of the city of New-York. The reading of them was received with roars of luminter, in which the committeemen, Mr. Goff himself and even the witness boined. In vain did the chairman pound for order, the people could not stop until they had laughed themselves tired, and hourse, too. Again and again it broke out afresh, and even for. Parkhurst himself fairly shook his sides at the ingenious plan adopted by Mr. Majewsky to entrap New-Yorks "great detective," and at its remarkaide success too. One letter, dated April 25, 189, was lost, and the next was dated May 5, '8, and is as follows:

"Dear Str. On the 25th of April I took the liberty to call your attention to a lot of policy shops in existence in my neighborhood, located at Nos, 268 First ave., 2,006 First-ave., 2,00 Second-ave and 1,980 Second-ave, thinking that the featless way in which you always performed your duty would encourage you to attempt to close them up. But up to the present time they are still in existence, carrising on their low lived business of robbing poor people of their hard-earned money. (Laughter.)

"The worst of these places is located at No. 2,085 Second-ave, because that man's wife goes to the people in the houses in the vicinity of his place encouraging poor men's wives to play their robbing game. (Laughter.)

"The arrestly hope that I will not have to send copies of these letters to the newspapers, but that the Police bepartment, in which I am a firm be liever as long as it remains under the guidance of featless and bonest men like yourself (laughter) will close these disreputable places, thereby giving to every cilizen the protection which the laws of this State entitle him to. Yours Urile.

The HRONY OF TF Al-L.

THE IRONY OF IT ALL.

The next letter was in April, 1894; The next letter was in April, 1882.

"Dear Sir: As a hardworking man I am forced to appeal to you for protection for my family against the policy dens that flourish in my neighborhood.

and in which my wife spends all the money I can earn these days. (Immense laughter) "There are four of them in full blast now in my neighborhood to which she persists in going to play in spite of my warnings and pleadings (more laughter), and I have located four of them and hereby send you their addresses, knowing that you will

business, for which the thanks and prayers of more than one hardworking man and woman shall be your reward." (The same addresses of policy-shops follow here)
"I am not a crank, to appeal to Parkhurst and other societies, but still believe in the efficiency of the Police Department, and I am willing to put myself at any time under the protection of it. (Roars of laughter.) Yours respectfully.
"CHARLES HARDY."

"Yet," said the witness, "all these places were in full blast for months after those letters." The laughter had by this time died away, everybody, including the witness, was looking grave and thoughtful when the chairman suggested a re-

THE SHOPS STILL BUNNING

Senators Lexow and Bradley were the only men bers of the committee present at the afternoon the stand and was allowed to entertain the people in the court-room with a rambling parrative of his in the court-room with a rambling narrative of his experience with the police sixteen years ago, noon after he had come to this city from Russia. When he began to talk again about the policy men in the employ of Parker be spoke of them as Parker's men, and was at first understood to say Parkhurst's men, but Mr. Goff corrected the apparent mistake, much to the relief of Dr. Parkhurst, who was listening to the testimony. The four policy shops mentioned in the letters to Superintendent Byrnes were still running in full blast, the witness said.

Q.—Have you won anything at policy lately? A.—Oh, yes, I have won \$500.

Q.—Where have you played? A.—In Wolf's place at No. 2,038 First ave. A liquor dealer made a \$100



MAJEWSKY THE POLICY PLAYER to pay. He offered to give me one-half if I decleet it for him. Parker had said that the realer did not dare to make a kick about it is Capain Westervelt would throw him out

The witness handed to Mr. Goff a piece of paper



MATRICKY "A DOLL'E ARREST

some of the mark the second several polymers accept the mark the mark that the policy shows a several "gigs" and "capital saddles" a hit on a "capital saddle" meant to fee ton cents, the introcess and second from the second the numbers and Mr Goff joint the policy sints and read off the numbers and Mr Goff joint the numbers may lead to serious results.

A ROOMERANG FOR RYBERS.

September's and read from it the following

"As to policy it is a species of petty sambling, degrading in itself, but very difficult entirely to cracicate. It is at the present time practically broken up or confined to trinerant venders of policy silps, and to obscure places, chieffy in tensient houses, in back reams of liquor salions and eight stores, and on street corners, and is so steathily, surject, and guardedly conducted that it is well-nigh impossible for persons not well known to policy writers to obtain silps; and, in many places, even when the player is well known to the vender for the former is compelled to write out the silps himself, so careful are the venders or dealers to proeven when the player is well known to the vender the former is compelled to write out the signs himself, so careful are the venders or dealers to protect themselves from arrest and prosecution."

Q. Led the destectives take you direct from the Superintendent's office to the policy heasiquarters?

A. We waited in the hall about fifteen minutes while one of the detectives asked me why I did not get a slip as evidence, and then call upon any policeman to make the arrest. I said that was nonsence, as they knew all of the policy places as well as 4 did. In the external case, but he managed to repeat his statement of Monday, that after Healy had strock him and had been arrested there were mysterious whisperings among the police. Healy denied Trybusch's story and said that he was nonsence, as they knew all of the policy places as well as 4 did. In the external case, but he managed to repeat his statement of Monday, that after Healy had strock him and had been arrested there were mysterious whisperings among the police. Healy denied Trybusch's story and said that he was didned as to getter that the struck had a reporter that yesterday a strange man went up to his eight-year old son and said in the policy places as well as 4 did. In the external case, but he managed to repeat his statement of Monday, that after Healy had strock him and had been arrested there were mysterious whisperings among the police.

Healy denied Trybusch's story and said that he was didned to get the policy places as well as 4 did. In the external case, but he managed to repeat his statement of Monday, that after Healy had strock him and had been arrested there were mysterious whisperings among the police.

Healy denied Trybusch's story and said that he was didned to get the case, but he managed to repeat his statement of Monday, that after Healy had strock him and had the case, but he managed to repeat his statement of Monday, that after Healy had strock him and had the case, but he managed to repeat hits of the case, but he case tout he case tou

IT DIDN'T BOTHER WESTERVELT A BIT. Q. What was done then? A. I was taken back to Police Headquarters and before Inspector Williams. He asked me where I had played, and I said uptown. He asked me who was the captain of the precinct, and I said Westervelt. I was kept there vides in his will that the widow shall have the in-

ms on Monday morning, and we will go to the police court and get a warrant.

Q. Ind you no? A. No. I thought there might
be a job to send me to prison. If I gave testimony
against the policy men I thought they might have
me arrested for perjury. Farker came to see me,
and waid ne would settle the bit, but if I went to
bother Westervelt again he would have me sent to
prison. He offered to settle for \$61, but I refused to
take less than \$100. Then he said I might have all
of the policy places in the precinct closed, but he
would not care to close the policy places, as I wanted
the \$100.

CAPTAIN DOHERTY GOT \$50.

captains collect for themselves.

captains collect for themselves.

Q. Have you seen money paid to a captain? A.—
I saw Captain Doherty get \$40 in Morton's headquarters. I also saw a judge from Mount Vernon
come to the place.

Q. Who paid the money to Doherty? A.—Ward.

Q. Did you see him hand the money to the captain? A.—Yee.

Q. What did the captain do with the money? A.—
He. (The witness went through the motions of
thrusting a roll of money into his trousers pocket,
and there was a roar of laughter in the courtroom).

Mr. Goff also read the charges on which Cap-

Mr. Goff also read the charges on which Can tain Westervelt was tried before the Commission ers in March and fined five days' pay. The charge ers in March and lined five days pay. The charges had been drawn by Superintendent Byrnes, and accused the captain of neglect of duty in failing to-close a number of policy places in his precinct. Malewsky said that most of the policy-dealers whose places were mentioned in the charges had moved to other places, but a few of them were still doing business at the same places.

"SHAVER DOLLAR'S" DEMANDS

The next witness was Lieber Freeman, of No. Stanton-st., who was called to testify against "Sil-Smith, the Tammany magnate in the district east of the Bowery, who is supposed to court officials in the district. The witness, in re-ply to questions by Frank Moss, said he was a brother-in-law of Joseph Frankel, who kept a bar-room at Hester and Suffolk sis, and who was ar-rested on February 12, on the charge of robbing a man in his place. After Frankel was lodged in the Essex Market Police Court jail to await examination, the witness said, he was visited by a prospective brother-in-law, named Rosensweig, who had to pay it as gate money for every visit to the prisoner "Silver Dollar" Smith collected the gate money at the jail. Frankel wanted to get out on bail, and his relatives were told that they would have to pay Smith for going on Frankel's bond. The witness offered to pay Smith is but Smith said he could not bother with such a small matter. A man named Solomon was sent to tell the witness that Smith must have \$200, or it would go hard with Frankel. Frankel also was informed that if Smith was not paid \$200 the case would be made so hard that the prisoner would be likely to receive a sentence of fifteen years. The witness offered \$100 to Smith, who declared that he must have \$200. Rosensweig and the witness tried to find some one else to give bail for Frankel, and they were told by Smith that if they had \$100,000 to offer they could not get Frankel out without his help. They at tlength came to the conclusion that Smith was too powerful, and it was best to accept his terms. Rosensweig father drew \$100 from a bank, and the witness pawned a diamond and some other jewelry to make up the \$200. No: I went to Smith's place with Rosensweig, who

\$200. Q.—Did you see the money paid to Smith? A.—No: I went to Smith's place with Rosensweig, who had the \$200. Smith took Rosensweig into an inner room, where the money was paid. HIS EXTRAORDINARY "PULL."

Q.-Was Frankel released then? A.-Yes; he was taken before the police justice and was discharged.

bollar Smith was powerful enough to have a man accused of robbery discharged.

The lawyer read from a complaint which had been served upon Smith in a suit which had been brought by Max Rosensweig in the City Court for the recovery of the \$200 to show that Frankel never had been bailed by Smith, but had been discharged in the police court after the money was paid. He said that Frankel would be called as a witness latter.

Senator Legon would be called as a witness

ANTICS OF A DRUNKEN PATROLMAN. HE FLOURISHED HIS REVOLVER AND THREAT-ENED TO SHOOT SERIOUS CHARGES

AGAINST OTHER POLICEMEN. Acting Captain William O'Toole, of the Leonard yesterday against Patroiman John J. Callahan, of his command, for insubordination. Charges have on so that every one ran out of the place.

dragging him over to the Charles-st, sta-

ciuded that Callahan was under the influence of liquor. He discharged Smith and detained Callain. Word was sent to Acting Captain O'Toole, to had Callahan brought down to the Leonard-st. O'Toole ordered him to remain in the examine him. Callahan left the sitting-room, and went down into the basement of the station, where seen or heard of him until yesterday, when

tel, appeared as complainant at Police Headquartel, appeared as complainant at Police Readquar-ters yesterday against Policeman Thomas O'Brien, of the Mullerry st, station, whom he charged with brutally treating a woman whom he had under arrest. Mr. Lentz said he was ruling downtown in a Fourth ave, car on September 1, and saw o'Brien and another policeman dragging a drunken woman along the street at Broome and Mott sts. They treated the woman shamefully, he declared. He went up to officer o'Brien, and asked him if he would treat his own mother or sister like that. ('Brien, Mr. Lentz testified, asked him very graffly.

MR. BYRNES AND THE FRENCH BALL.

The testimony given by John H. Lemmon, a Park-

slice and read off the numbers and Mr. Goff jokingly remarked. We have enough on the record
The aptitude of Senator Bradley in memorizing
the numbers may lead to serious results

A BOOMERANG FOR BYRNES

Mr. Goff then teek up the report which was made
to Superintendent Byrnes to the Commissioners on
September's and read from it the following

"As to policy it is a Species of petty pambling."

OF DIDN'T BOTHER WESTERVELT A BIT. Ithasa, N. V., Oct. 10. The will of Horace I. Smith, who died a few days ago, leaving a widow westervelt was called to the inspector's office. Westervelt was called to the inspector's office. Westervelt gave Williams a cigar and they talked a little while, and then Westervelt asked me where I had played. Then he said to me. 'Come and see me on Monday morning, and we will go to the police court and get a warrant.'

Roston, Oct. 10 -At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, held to-day, it was voted to concur with the president and fellows in their votes appointing the following proctors for one year from September 1, 1894; Reginald Aldworth Daly, A. M., William Preston Few, A. M.; Everett Passes Carey, B. S.; George Davis Chase, A. B.; reappointing as proctor for one year from Septem-her 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M.; appointing the Q.—Do you know where the money paid by the policy backers for protection goes? A.—I have seen Parker pay to the ward men, but in some cases the sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from September 1, 1894, Sydney Calvert, A. M., appointing the following committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from the following committee on th members of the faculty, James Earr Ames, A. M., Lie, B., George Alonzo Bartlett, A. M., William L.L. R., George Alonzo Bartlett, A. M., William Morris Davis, M. E.; three graduates, William R. Hooper, A. D., Perry Davis Trafford, A. B., Edward Hickling Bradford, M. D.; appointing Philip S. Moxom, D. D., preacher to the university for one year from September 1, 1894; George Pierce Baker, A. B., a member of the Administrative Board of Harvard College for one year from September 1, 1894; appointing as members of the University Council, Alexander Agassiz, L.L. D., Benjamin Lincoln Robinson, Ph. D.

NO REQUISITION FOR HUBERT F. ALLEN. Albany, Oct. 10. There was a hearing before Gov-

ernor Flower to-day of the application of the Governor Flower to-day of the application of the Gov-ernor of Iowa for the surrender of Hubert F. Allen, of Brighton, Eng., who was arrested in New-York City on Monday on the charge of securing money from David B. Lyons, of Des Moines, Iowa, on false preferees. Allen was present at the hearing in charge of Detective Trainer, of New-York City, and was represented by Eugene Richards, of New

and was represented by Eugene Richards, of New-York, as counsel. Wilbur McBride, of New-York, represented the State of Iowa.

The Governor, after listening to arguments for over an hour, reserved his decision until later in the day. When the hearing was resumed this afternoon he announced that there were not sufficient grounds shown to warrant an approval of the application and that he would not grant the requisition papers. Allen was thereupon discharged, and will sail for Europe in a day or two

LOSSES OF WORKINGMEN.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS DEPLETED UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

MAKES A STARTLING SHOWING - MORE MONEY DRAWN OUT THAN DEPOSITED.

MOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, Oct. 10.-The last report of Charles

Preston, the Democratic Superintendent of the Banking Department, just made public, in relation to the savings banks of the State, and describing in detail their financial condition upon July 1, 1894, reveals the remarkably depressing effect of the coming into power of a Democratic National Administration upon the industries of this State. There is no better way of judging of the prosperity of the workingmen of the State than through the savings-bank deposits, for these banks are their treasure-houses for their spare funds. If the total deposits of the terest paid upon the deposits is permitted to reinfer that the workingmen of the State are employed at remunerative wages, and are laying by funds for their support in their old age. If, on the other hand, the total amount of the deposits remains stationary, or nearly so, and a large portion of the interest on the deposits is withdrawn, then the people of the State can be assured that thousands of workingmen are out of employment, or are employed at rates of wages employment, or are employed at rates of wages which do not permit them to make much sav-

The years of the Administration of President Harrison were years when the workingmen of this State received good wages, if the savingsbank deposits are any guide in judging of such a matter. A brief examination of the savingsbank statistics shows unnistakably this fact. General Harrison was elected in November, 1888, but did not come into office until March 4, 1889. Upon January 1, 1889, when President Cleveland was still in office, there was due the savingsbank depositors the sum of \$523.677.515. General Harrison's Administration, in its effect upon the savings-bank deposits, can be judged of in the totals given below, showing the total amount due the depositors in the savings banks upon due the depositors in the savings banks upon the first day of January in the years 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in contrast with 1894, the first

veland year: SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

In the final year of President Harrison's Administration, ending January 1, 1893, the savings-bank deposits increased by the phenomenal amount of \$40,932,853; and in the course of his four years' administration they increased from \$522,677.815 to \$629,358,273, or \$105.680,758. The lowest annual increase under that Administration was \$13,755.448. In the first year of Cleveland's Administration the total deposits actually decreased. Upon the first day of January, 1894, they were only \$617.089,448. Here was a decrease of \$12,268.825 from the \$629,358,273 of the closing year of Harrison's Administration.

The total amount due the savings-bank depositors upon July 1, 1894, was \$339,944,149.54, or only \$1.585,875.92 more than the \$629,358,273.62 at the close of the Harrison Administration. Whatever improvement took place between January 1, 1894, and July 1, 1894, was due to the fact that the interest on previous deposits was left undisturbed; and it was a beggarly gain in comparison with the \$40,000,000 of the last Harrison year.

Superintendent Preston's report also shows the remarkable fact that in the course of the year ending June 30, 1834, the saving-bank depositors deposited. That \$34,000,000 representing in the main interest on previous deposits and savings undoubtedly was used in supporting the workingmen and their families who were out of work.

men and their families who were out of work.

WESTERN UNION'S PROFITS REDUCED

DIVIDENDS DID NOT SUFFER, HOWEVER-THO OLD BOARD OF DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED-21.591 MILES OF NEW WIRE STRUNG.

graph Company was held yesterday, and the ensmall surplus was earned over all charges, in-cluding dividends at the former rate. There was an increase in the bonded debt of \$5,311.

Among the remarks which President Eckert

an increase in the bonded debt of \$5,311.

Among the remarks which President Eckert made in his report were:

There have been constructed during the year over 1,200 miles of new pole line and nearly 22,000 miles of new sire, but times taken down reduced the net increase of pole line to 35 miles, while the net increase of yole line to 35 miles, while the net increase of wire was reduced to 21,391 miles. More than half of this is copper. The cost for these additions to the property, amounting to \$13,722.56, in completing the enurgement and remodelling of the company's building at Chicago, has been paid partly out of the surplus of the year and partly out of the proceeds derived from the sale of some of the management, could be more profitably invested in the extension of the lines into new territory and the erection of additional wires needed to carry out our contracts with the railroad companies and to meet the future requirements of the business.

The average toil per message was 30.5 cents, and the average toil per message 21.3 cents. The higher cost per message is due to the general depression of business and the impracticability of reducing expensive and the provide for the proper handling of the year was for wages. It was found possible to so arrange the hours of duty of the employes of the company at the largest amount expended during the year was for wages. It was found possible to so arrange the hours of duty of the employes of the company at the largest amount expended during the year was for wages. It was found possible to so arrange the hours of duty of the employed. The judicious expenditures that have been made upon the lines for many years past, and the continual substitution of comper for tron wires on trunk routes, have kept the entire system up to the highest standard of efficiency.

While we have not added materially to our surplus during the fiscal year, I think the stockholders may, in view of the commercial distress through which we have passed, congratulate themselves on the maintenance of

UNITED STATES GRAND JURORS SWORN IN. The United States Grand Jury for the October erm was sworn in yesterday before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court. The foreman is Harvey E. Fisk, banker, of No. 34 Nassaust. The other jurymen are W. L. Kennedy, broker, No. 18 New-st. Alexander L. Powell, confectioner, No. 152 Charles-st., Alfred Knubers, vice-president, No. 52 Broadway, G. W. Thurford, coal, No. 53 West Forty-dirst st., Edward Bement, broker, No. 24 Beaver-st., C. L. Beile, showcases, No. 45 West Broadway, W. M. Beekman, jr., No. 369 Park-ave., Robert M. Kugel, merchant, No. 83 Leonard-st., Max Bacharach, real estate, No. 219 East Eignty-seventh-st., W. H. Barnes, bricks, No. 655 West Thirtieth-st., C. E. Fisk, chairs, No. 442 Pearl-st., G. K. Addison, mouldings, No. 121 Elm-st., James M. Brennan, broker, No. 76 Pine-st., W. J. L. Davida, engineer, No. 128 East Ninety-third-st., Otto Bouske, Inspector, No. 395 Fifth-ave.; Rudolph Brander, Aveing, No. 109 Facton-st., C. R. Blakeman, broker, No. 167 Front-st., James McLean, metals, No. 11 Cliff-st.; Benjamin Griffin, glass, No. 89 Charles-st., F. B. Riggs, No. 3 Broad-st., W. H. Barber, insurance, No. 38 Park Row, and Henry Clay Elliott, manager, No. 34 Cliff-st.

Annie Young, of No. 363 Ninth-ave., was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury on the charge of murder in the first degree. She is held for killing her husband, George J. Young, by firing three bullets into his head. On the morning of September 22 the couple had a quarrel, and the shooting followed. Young died at the Roosevelt Hospital twenty-four hours afterward. He was a conductor on the New-York Central Railroad.

A RECEIVER FOR HAZARD, HAZARD & CO.

Franklin Rien was yesterday appointed temporary receiver for Hazard, Hazard & Co., a corpora-tion of druggists, at No. 1,150 Broadway, by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, on the applica-tion of Emma P. Hazard, his bond being fixed at \$10,000. A judgment for \$552 was entered against the concern in favor of D. E. Austen, as Receiver of Tixes. The Sheriff has been in charge of the store for two weeks, on judgments for \$5,552. The company has a branch at Newport, R. I.